POLITICAL ISSUES AND THE MEN — HOW THEY VOTED

The CRISIS

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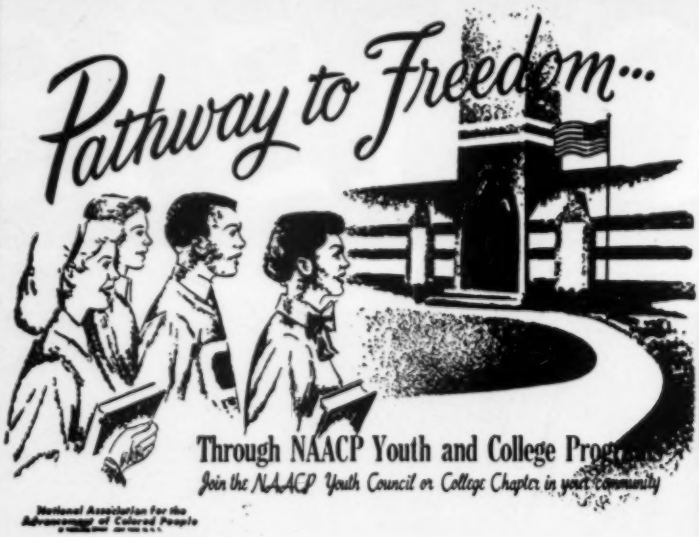
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THE CRISIS

Founded 1910
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A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

Editor: James W. Ivy
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October, 1956

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Harry Cox

FRANKLIN H. WILLIAM *(right), NAACP west coast regional counsel-secretary, is happy recipient of life membership plaque presented by Kivie Kaplan, co-chairman of the life membership committee. The $500 membership, the gift of Mr. Williams' west coast friends and associates, was presented during the 47th annual NAACP convention at San Francisco, June 26-July 1, 1956.*

Which Candidate In November

EISENHOWER *or* STEVENSON?

THE MESSAGES TO VOTERS ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE STATEMENTS OF THE TWO POLITICAL PARTIES, THE REPUBLICANS AND THE DEMOCRATS, AND DO NOT IN ANY WAY REFLECT THE OPINION OF *THE CRISIS* OR THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

▼

These messages were prepared by the Republican National Committee and the Democratic National Committee, Respectively.

■ **That racial characteristics make no difference in Republcan promotion of the national welfare is the thesis of this article**

Why the Negro Should Support the Republican Party

AS you know, the job of any administration is to promote the welfare of all the people and by that we mean all of the men and women of these United States, whatever their race and wherever they live—North, South, East or West. The job of the Federal Government is to give service equally where needed, and this should always be done regardless of station in life or any other characteristics which may change the physical aspects of a race.

The Eisenhower Administration can boast about the fact that we have done two things on the civil rights front which mark this Administration as the greatest in our day. Number one is that they have done a tremendous job of opening up opportunities to Negroes in all fields of endeavor. Secondly, all the top appointments made among Negroes by this Administration have been on the basis of merit and not just meaningless race relations jobs. We have placed Negroes in jobs not because they are Negroes and not in spite of the fact that they are Negroes, but because they are able citizens who are persons of demonstrated ability and devotion to public welfare. If there is a marked difference between this Administration and the Democrat Administration, it is that we have appointed individuals to jobs on the basis of merit and they are actually performing in the executive position for which they are qualified. We have not appointed them as racial minority consultants with only the responsibility of taking care of complaints by Negroes.

One of the most interesting things about the approach of this Administration, as a result of many of these appointments throughout the government, is that people in government are beginning to find out

that racial characteristics make no difference in a man's relationship to another. In most cases those appointed by the Eisenhower Administration are liked and respected by their co-workers because they are distinguished, able Americans who can do the jobs to which they are assigned. A few of the 316 top appointees of this Administration, who hold the type of jobs we are speaking of, are as follows:

Consuella C. Young	Librarian—Bombay, India.
Samuel R. Pierce, Jr.	Special Assistant to Deputy Secretary of Labor—now Associate Counsel to the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Antitrust.
Dr. Reginal W. Goff	Consultant to Ministry of Education in Iran—International Cooperation Administration.
Gwendolyn Fowler	Assistant Program Analyst, Saigon, Viet Nam—International Cooperation Administration.
Dr. Francis M. Hammond	Information Specialist—U.S.I.A.—now Cultural Affairs Officer and Cultural Attache—U.S. Embassy in Morocco.
John N. Nelson	Chief, General Ledger Section—Post Office Department.
Joseph N. Birch, II	Attorney, Crime Division—Post Office Department.
Dr. John Eubanks	Chief of Rural Improvements Staff, U.S. Operations Mission, ICA.
Dr. Felton Clarke	Board of Foreign Scholarships—State Department.
George E. C. Hayes	Chairman, Public Utilities Commission.
Howard Jenkins	Legislative Attorney—Solicitor's Office—Department of Labor.
Ivan McLeod	NLRB—Deputy Assistant General Counsel.
William Powell	U.S.I.A.—Information Specialist—Liberia.
Otto McClarrin	U.S.I.A.—Information Specialist—Afghanistan.
George L. Holland	Veterans Program—Formosa.
J. Ernest Wilkins	Assistant Secretary, Department of Labor.
Scovel Richardson	Chairman, Federal Parole Board.
E. Frederic Morrow	Administrative Assistant, President Eisenhower—White House.
Arthur B. McCaw	Chief Field Investigator in Korea—I.C.A.
Joseph Mitchell	Attorney, Corporate Regulations Division—Securities and Exchange Commission.
John Scott	Attorney, Internal Security—Department of Justice.
Carmel Carrington Marr	Area Adviser on Staff of Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.—U.S. Mission to UN.
Ulysses G. Plummer, Jr.	Attorney for Bonneville Power Administration, Oregon.

Richard L. Jones	United States Ambassador to Liberia.
Walter Gordon	Governor, Virgin Islands.
George Reed	Chief of Mission—Monrovia, Liberia—I.C.A.
Alexander Laneuville	Special Assistant in Office of the Administrator—Veterans Administration.
L. B. Toomer	Register—United States Treasury.
Joseph A. Clarke	Special Assistant to Deputy Postmaster General—U.S. Post Office Department.
James A. Tillman, Jr.	Assistant Training Officer—Far Eastern Region, ICA, Djakarta, Indonesia.
Archibald J. Carey, Jr.	First Alternate Delegate to United Nations and Vice-Chairman of President's Committee on Employment Policy.
Vernon F. Greene	Asst. Chief, Legislative Division, Post Office Department.
James M. Nabrit	Member of President's Committee on Government Contracts.
Asa T. Spaulding	Member of U.N.E.S.C.O. by appointment of President Eisenhower.
Charles B. E. Freeman	Attorney, Tax Division—Justice Department.
Joseph R. Ray, Sr.	Special Assistant to the Administrator of Housing and Home Finance Agency.
Philip Sadler	Special Assistant to Commissioner of Public Housing on Racial Relations.
Lois Lippman	Secretary in the White House.
George Maceo Jones	Architectural Adviser—F.O.A.
Mallory C. Walker	Immigration and Naturalization Examiner, Oregon.
Charles Vernon Bush	Page Boy in the Supreme Court.
Dr. Frank M. Snowden, Jr.	Cultural Attache—American Embassy in Rome for the United States Information Agency.
Joseph H. Douglass	Assistant to Asst. Secretary for Program Analysis—on Problems of Youth, U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare.
Leo P. Miller	U.S. District Attorney for the Virgin Islands.
Robert Haith	Assistant Director—Veterans Hospital, Tuskeegee, Alabama.
Dr. J. Max Bond	Chief—Educational Mission—Afghanistan.
Frank Walker	Administrative Aide, Postal Transportation System, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Charles H. Mahoney	United Nations Delegate.
Robert Lee Brokenburr	Alternate United Nations Delegate.
Julia Cooper	Attorney (first lady)—Criminal Division of Justice Department.
Roberta Church	Minorities Consultant—Department of Labor.
Jewell Stratford Rogers	Assistant U.S. District Attorney.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Besides these and other top employees, we have placed over 6,000 additional Negroes in jobs ranging from laborers to clerks in the legal divisions of the various departments of the Federal Government. The Eisenhower Administration has done this without disturbing the many Negroes in government who have civil service status. We have also changed only eight jobs formerly held by Negroes as political appointees.

One of the bright spots in this Administration has been the work of the President's Committee on Government Contracts. The reason so little was accomplished by this Committee before President Eisenhower came to power and appointed a new Committee, was that the people who were charged with the responsibility in the past were more concerned with broad policy statements than actual performance.

Here are a few of the accomplishments of the present Committee under Vice-President Richard Nixon as chairman and Secretary of Labor, James P. Mitchell as vice-chairman. These are specific accomplishments which add up to an impressive job well done on an industry to industry

VICE-PRESIDENT NIXON

basis. We have been able to induce the packing house industry to employ colored help in white collar jobs for the first time. In the public service industry we have been able to change personnel policies of many of these public utilities so that there is no discrimination in employment. The Federal Reserve System has opened up clerical jobs and some other white collar jobs to our people for the first time. In the oil industry we have been able to open up jobs for Negroes on a competitive basis for the first time. No longer are there separate contracts in this industry, one for the colored and one for the whites. Thus the wages have been equalized in the industry. Now Negro applicants have an equal opportunity according to their ability and can compete on the same basis of qualification with white employees for any job in the plant. About seven months ago after calling a meeting of the presidents of the major aircraft industries of this country, we were able to convince the aircraft companies who are carrying the U.S. mails that there was a moral obligation on their part to conform with the non-discrimination policy of President Eisenhower's Administration. As a result inroads have been made in the aircraft industry with job opportunities in the mechanical field, in office work, on the counters in air stations. Training programs are now being set up for considering them, where qualified, for flight personnel. In one southern plant colored employees have gone from 85 to over 500 and skilled workers from 1 to 26 as a result of negotiations by the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

There is another exceptionally bright spot of which this Administration is justly proud. That is the story of Washington, D. C., the Nation's Capital. This Administration has carried out in orderly fashion its pledge to end segregation in the Nation's Capital. Many of the embarrassing situations which faced the people of darker races in Washington, D. C., have been eliminated. Here the President's Committee broke down the barriers and now Negroes are employed in the Capital Transit Company as bus and trolley operators. For the first time they have been integrated in clerical and switchboard positions by the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company. Now the doors of all hotels, theaters and other places of amusement are open to all regardless of race. Another crowning light in the Nation's Capital is that there is no longer a color barrier in White social affairs and Negroes attend all types of social events given by the President and Mrs. Eisenhower from lawn parties to state dinners. They have also been guests at many of the famous stag dinners which have been given by President Eisenhower. These dinners have become world famous. The schools were integrated with a minimum of trouble and the fire department has been integrated after years of threats on the part of whites.

INTEGRATED ARMED FORCES

This Administration is also proud of the fact that in 1953 when it took office, over one-half of the Negro units in the Armed Forces were still

segregated. Today all units are integrated. Segregated schools at military installations were eliminated by this Administration before the Supreme Court handed down its school decision May 17, 1954. There are only two non-integrated schools on military posts in the whole United States and they are in counties which had signed long-term contracts with the Defense Department. At the expiration of these contracts those schools will also be integrated. Racial segregation has also been eliminated in all veteran's hospitals in the South. Cafeterias, restaurants, drinking fountains and recreational facilities were separate on naval installations in 1953 when we took over. These conditions no longer exist.

This Administration does not claim that everything has been accomplished that should be done, but we do maintain that we have given three years and nine months of constructive effort in behalf of first-class citizenship for all the people. We have narrowed the gap between inequalities of the white and colored race which existed when we took office.

This Administration took the position at the outset that it would do all it could to eliminate second-class citizenship in the United States by executive order, negotiation, and education. Whatever could not be achieved by these methods we pledged ourselves to do by legislation. As a result of this pledge a civil rights program was sent to Congress by Attorney General Brownell. This proposal requested action by Congress on legislation to provide for a bi-partisan commission on civil rights which would have authority to hold public hearings to point up the responsibility of the Federal Government and the states under our constitutional system. The Attorney General also proposed to Congress that the civil rights section of the Department of Justice be set up under an assistant attorney general appointed by the President in order to give it prestige and status. In addition Mr. Brownell urged three changes in the right to vote law. First, an addition of a section which would prevent anyone from threatening, intimidating or coercing an individual in the exercise of his right to vote in any election concerning candidates for federal office, which of course is the extent of the federal authority; and second, authorization to the Attorney General to bring civil proceedings on behalf of the United States or the aggrieved person in any case covered by this statute; and third, the elimination of the requirement that all state administrative and judicial remedies must be exhausted before access can be had to the federal courts. The Attorney General asked Congress to pass this legislation, which is not revolutionary, or not considered even controversial, but it did not pass it, because of opposition from the Democrats.

HIGHEST EMPLOYMENT

You might ask yourself how this Administration has accomplished the many things which it has. The things recited certainly are a record of accomplishments in a little over 3½ years when other administrations

talked about it but did nothing in 20 straight years of being in office. We were able to do so much because the Eisenhower Administration looks on all Americans as individuals rather than as members of minority groups, pressure groups or blocs of votes. This Administration has approached this problem on the basis that the welfare of all the people is its job and the contribution that it makes to all Americans would have to be made to the Negro people also. So we have brought to minorities as well as all other Americans the highest employment in the history of our country; we have brought the highest wages and the highest standard of living that has ever been enjoyed by the American people, in either peace or war. We have brought peace with prosperity; and are bringing first-class citizenship to all regardless of race, creed or color.

This Administration has pitched its effort in behalf of all the people on a confident and optimistic tone and have good reason to hope and believe that there will be a marked decrease in the number of remaining barriers to the progress of the Nation's men and women regardless of race. One might, on the basis of the record recited, be encouraged to conclude that soon minority groups will have no problems. Indeed that would be a very naive conclusion. The elimination of the barriers we have listed is truly an important gain, but if the individual members of minority groups are to improve their own circumstances and participate fully in the promise of the American life, much more will have to be accomplished. At the end of the Civil War Negroes made great gains legally. For a long time, these gains, however, did not become an actual fact of life of the American community. They have not become even a small part of it in some areas of the country today. There is a major challenge facing the Negro American and that is to insure that the new economic opportunities which are going to arise in this country do not slip by and that the extent and speed with which they are grasped will depend on the preparation which young Negroes receive for their work. Better jobs require better preparation and basically this means better housing, better schools, better medical facilities for all the people. If the Negro is to be prepared to take advantage of the opportunities that are going to open up to him he must have emotional stability which comes from harmonious home life and the knowledge and the training which come from good basic education. To produce the goods that this nation can consume in the years to come, with our growing population, it means that it will have to be done with fewer people and more highly skilled people than we have ever had before. It means that there must be an increase in the skilled jobs and the one thing that may face us in the next ten years is a shortage of skilled workers who are able to cope with this age of electronics, and the peaceful use of the atom. Unless we meet the skilled challenge we will not be able to achieve the standard of life of which we are capable. It does not make good sense for America to waste the

(*Continued on page* 509)

■ This argument stresses the great advances Negroes have made under Democratic Administrations as the basis in asking for Negro votes for the Democrats

The Negro Should Support Stevenson

EARLY in May of this year, Adlai Stevenson, speaking in California, told his audience that civil rights is "the gravest problem we face at home this year."

In August, the Democratic National Convention, meeting in Chicago, drafted a platform calling for real progress in helping to solve this grave problem, and nominated Adlai Stevenson and Estes Kefauver to carry out the Democratic program in the next four years.

In the field of civil rights, of course, as in every other field, the true test of a party is not in what it says, but in what it does. The Democratic candidates for president and vice-president not only meet that test in their record in office but they are backed up by a record of achievement in both executive and legislative actions, under Democratic leadership in the White House, that has consistently plowed new ground toward the goal of equal opportunity.

Adlai Stevenson is a militant foe of discrimination. As governor of Illinois, he ended segregation in the public schools in which it existed when he took office. Under his administration, the National Guard was desegregated and all discrimination wiped out in the state employment service. The Illinois legislature, under the leadership of Governor Stevenson, sponsored a fair employment practices bill that would effectively ban discrimination in employment throughout the state. The bill passed the Democratic-controlled House, only to be defeated by a Republican majority in the Senate.

Earlier this year, one of the leading Negro newspapers, *The Pittsburgh Courier*, posed this question to Adlai Stevenson, as a candidate for President: "If elected," asked the Courier, "would you use the power of that great office, positively and firmly, to induce the leadership in so-called recalcitrant states to support a steady and progressive program of compliance, rather than defiance?"

Stevenson's answer, which appeared in *The Pittsburgh Courier* of

June 30, 1956, forthrightly stated: "Yes I would." And he went on to emphasize this need, stating: "I have called upon President Eisenhower to use the influence and prestige of his office to bring together leaders of both races to work out ways and means of insuring orderly compliance with the Supreme Court decision."

INTEGRATION ISSUE

Governor Stevenson was joined by many leading citizens in both parties in urging President Eisenhower to speak out on this issue in an effort to avoid violence, but the calls went unheeded.

"There remains," said Adlai Stevenson, "the abiding responsibility of the Executive Branch of the Government to do its part in meeting this most fateful internal problem and the rising tensions that have followed in its train. The present Administration, in my judgment, has failed to meet this responsibility; it has contributed nothing to the creation of an atmosphere in which this decision could be carried out in tranquility and order."

To Adlai Stevenson, "the presidency is a place of moral leadership." But equally as important as leadership from the White House is the individual contribution from citizens who feel deeply on this issue. Long before Adlai Stevenson entered politics to run for governor in his home state of Illinois, he made such a contribution.

Back in World War II, as assistant to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Adlai Stevenson worked hard to change the old Navy tradition which relegated almost all Negroes to service as mess boys. The result of his work is attested to by Lieutenant Commander Dennis D. Nelson, one of the first twelve Negroes commissioned by the Navy. Said Commander Nelson: "My commission and those of all Negro officers are the result of this work."

That there is no conflict in the attitudes of Adlai Stevenson and his vice-presidential running mate can be clearly seen in the record of Estes Kefauver, which leaves no doubt as to where he stands. On the basic bread-and-butter issues—the national measures that have helped to raise the standard of living, provide decent housing, clear away the slums—all of which have helped to break down the old forces of prejudice, Estes Kefauver has never wavered in his sturdy support. He fought for, and voted for, the Democratic five-year public housing program to provide decent homes for low-income families, for an increased minimum wage, for broader social security benefits. He fought consistently for measures to help the small farmer and the small businessman, championed tax relief for low-income families—all Democratic programs to help the great majority of the American people, without regard to race, toward a better life.

On civil rights issues, Senator Kefauver has been forthright in his fight for equality. As a congressman, he voted to abolish the poll tax so that all citizens could freely vote in every election. As a senator, he called for a plank in the 1952 Democratic platform favoring an end to filibusters in the Senate—a measure fostered by the Republican Party that has been used to block civil rights legislation.

On the great issues of national and

ESTES KEFAUVER

Democratic vice-presidential candidate.

international policy, Adlai Stevenson and Estes Kefauver make common cause. To strengthen that common cause there is the Democratic record of twenty years that wiped out fear and gave new hope to millions of American families; that helped the small farmer to his feet and opened the door of opportunity to millions of working men and women; that brought new social advances, a stable economy and a higher standard of living for all of our people.

The wage earner became a partner in prosperity, under the Democrats. Business, big and little, grew strong and stable; a healthier America began to emerge as a result of expanded research programs, new hospitals, more public health service.

A grateful Nation under the Democrats provided for its veterans with the G. I. Bill of Rights, one of the dramatic programs conceived and carried out under Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, to bring higher education to all who served their country in the armed forces. These are Democratic programs that helped all Americans, regardless of race, creed, or religion.

During the twenty years of Democratic Administrations there was real progress recorded in furthering equality of opportunity, with all Americans maving a long way down the road

ADLAI STEVENSON

Democratic presidential candidate.

toward enlightened civilized government.

These things just didn't happen. They took courageous leadership—and that leadership was forthcoming from the office of the President in the White House.

Now, in 1956, the Democratic candidates and the platform make clear the Democratic Party's position once again. Rather than merely reciting the record of past achievements, the Democratic Party calls once again for new advances in the field of civil rights. The 1956 platform specifically pledges the party "to continue its efforts to eliminate illegal discriminations of all kinds in relation to (1) full rights to vote; (2) full rights to engage in gainful occupations; (3) full rights to enjoy security of the person, and (4) full rights to education in all publicly supported institutions."

Our platform specifically "urges that action be taken at the beginning of the 85th Congress to improve congressional procedures so that majority rule prevails and decisions can be made after reasonable debate without being blocked by a minority in either House."

On the Supreme Court decision on public schools, the Democratic Platform "emphatically reaffirms its support of the historic principle that ours is a government of laws and not of men; it recognizes the Supreme Court of the United States as one of the three constitutional and coordinate branches of the Federal Government, superior to and separate from any political party, the decisions of which are part of the law of the land." This plank, as adapted by the Democratic Party provides, as Adlai Stevenson has said, "a firm basis for moving ahead." And he went on to say that "because the Democratic Party is the only truly national party, the only North-South party, this declaration is all the more helpful. It reflects an encouraging idea for agreement between realistic and thoughtful people from all sections of the country as to what can be done."

DEMOCRATIC ACHIEVEMENTS

In contrast, the Republican Platform, under the Eisenhower Administration, shows a major retreat from its 1952 position in this area, with no mention made of fair employment practices legislation, anti-poll tax and anti-lynch legislation. All of these measures were specifically promised by the Republican Party in its 1952 platform. In 1956, it is content to record as GOP achievements, what actually are the programs and policies of past Democratic Administrations.

To more than one observer, the Eisenhower Administration, despite its claims about civil rights progress did not match its words with action. President Eisenhower himself said nothing publicly on the civil rights plank, but repeated press reports which credited him with toning down the Republican Party's 1956 platform. GOP Senator Everett Dirkson, Chairman of the GOP civil-rights subcommittee, told reporters that "some very pungent language" was removed from the civil rights plank at the express direction of President Eisenhower.

This came as no surprise to those who have followed President Eisenhower's attitude on this subject. Since taking office in January of 1953, the

Eisenhower Administration has not put one civil rights law on the statute books, and it was not until election year of 1956 that President Eisenhower recommended to the Congress a watered-down version of the Democratic program on civil rights. It was shortly after these proposals were submitted — proposals which the Eisenhower Administration refused to support when Democrats sponsored them last year—that James Reston of *The New York Times* wrote: "The Republican Party . . . is going after the votes of Negroes in an effort to regain control of Congress.

As one example of this GOP campaign effort, Mr. Reston cited a speech in May by Richard Tobin, director of the Eisenhower Citizens Conference, in which he followed Vice-President Nixon's line in implying that the Supreme Court decision affecting schools was a Republican policy.

"In the context of Supreme Court decisions," said Mr. Tobin, "under a Chief Justice appointed by President Eisenhower, decisions as historic as the Emancipation Proclamation of Lincoln, we have a wonderful story to tell, and it is my opinion that it has not yet been told sufficiently well to the average Negro voter."

The "story" the Eisenhower Administration has been telling, through its speakers and campaign literature, does not adhere to the record.

For example, they have tried to sell the story that President Eisenhower ended segregation in the Armed Forces. When Vice-President Nixon used a Lincoln Day platform in New York to include this as a GOP achievement, the non-partisan *Army Times* was quick to take issue. "We have no interest in seeing that the Armed Forces baby is laid at any particular party's door," the newspaper pointed out. "But we are interested in the truth, and Mr. Nixon ought to be too. Service non-segregation stems as a policy from President Harry Truman's Executive Order of July 26, 1948."

Mr. Nixon's effort and the efforts of others in his party to credit Mr. Eisenhower with integration in the Armed Forces made no mention of Eisenhower's own feelings on this subject in 1948. In his official testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee hearing on Universal Military Training, General Eisenhower showed himself to be something less than a champion of civil rights: ". . . if we attempt merely by passing a lot of laws to force someone to like someone else," he told the Committee, "we are just going to get into trouble."

REPUBLICAN CLAIM

Another Republican claim in this 1956 election year is Navy integration, which is equally as false, since this was initiated by the late Secretary of Defense Forrestal, according to official records, back in September of 1947.

Leaders in the field of civil rights can recall that in May of 1950, President Truman's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, which included such interested citizens as Lester B. Granger, Dwight R. G. Palmer, John H. Sengstacke, William E. Stevenson and Charles Fahy, were able to report that they were "satisfied that the

stated Navy policy on utilization of Negro enlisted personnel was, on the whole, a good one."

At that time, the Committee stated: "The records of the Bureau of Personnel show that Negroes are presently serving aboard ship and at shore installations in every general service rating."

Then there is the Republican claim that the Eienhower Administration has opened up federal job opportunities formerly closed because of discrimination. In answer to this, the *CIO News* of October 25, 1954, following a survey, reported: "For every Negro appointed to a government post, the Eisenhower Administration laid off another 200 in the Washington area alone."

Civil servants, whose employment dates back to 1940, can recall that Civil Service rules were amended that year to include prohibition of discrimination because of race and the use of photographs on applications was discontinued. The following year, the first national step against discriminatory employment practices was taken when President Roosevelt issued ann Executive Order condemning employment discrimination in defense industries.

President Truman took a major step forward in this field through his Executive Order forbidding discrimination in making temporary appointments to federal establishments. And in 1948, the same year that General Eisenhower was opposing integration in the Armed Forces, President Truman issued his "Regulations Governing Fair Employment Practices Within Federal Establishments," holding agency heads strictly accountable and establishing a Fair Employment Board within the Civil Service Commission to review decisions of department heads and make recommendations directly to the President.

Claims of GOP appointments of Negroes to high office recall the fact that it was President Roosevelt who pioneered in this instance and it was President Truman who established a firm precedent in naming qualified persons to policy-making posts without regard to race.

There was the late Mary McLeod Bethune who served so ably by appointment of President Roosevelt as Assistant Administrator of the National Youth Administration. On the diplomatic front, under the Democrats, there was Edward R. Dudley, Ambassador to Liberia; Dr. Ralph Bunche, whose appointment to the State Department in 1945 marked the opening wedge in a new employment pattern in the Department; and several foreign service officers who ably represented this country abroad. And there was Mrs. Edith Sampson, who distinguished herself by appointment of President Truman as Alternate Delegate to the United Nations.

DEMOCRATIC APPOINTMENTS

Judge William H. Hastie served by appointment as Assistant Solicitor of the Department of Interior, governor and federal district judge in the Virgin Islands, as civilian aide to the Secretary of War, and in 1949 was named by President Truman as judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, the first of his race named to a federal judicial post.

In addition to Judge Hastie, there are Judge Irving C. Mollison, U. S.

Court of Customs and Patent Appeals; Judge Herman E. Moore, U. S. District Court of the Virgin Islands; Judge Emory B. Smith (deceased), and Judge Armond Scott of the District of Columbia Municipal Court. Although President Eisenhower had many opportunities to name Negroes to federal judicial posts, it was not until this election year of 1956 that he nominated his first Negro for a municipal judgeship—as a replacement for Democratic appointee Judge Scott, who retired.

What new ground has the Eisenhower Administration plowed to further advance this cause?

The claim is made that the GOP is responsible for ending segregation in restaurants in the Nation's Capital. But this was done by a Supreme Court decision. The Republicans claim desegregation of theatres, in Washington but this was done by voluntary actions, with similar progress made under the Democrats. They claim they abolished segregation in the Capital's recreation facilities, but Democrats pioneered in this field beginning in 1949. And they claim discrimination was abolished on Government contract jobs, which was begun by the Democrats as early as 1940.

President Truman's Executive Order, creating the 11-member Committee on Government Contract Compliance again established a precedent, but it was revoked by President Eisenhower in 1953 and a new committee set up with Vice-President Nixon as chairman of the group. Nixon's voting record in the House and Senate hardly qualified him for this post, since he voted as a congressman and as a senator against an enforceable fair employment practices bill.

While all this did not square with Republican election year claims that the Eisenhower Administration has advanced far in the field of civil rights, it was a pattern that had been followed by the Republican Party on the state level as seen in consistent GOP efforts to defeat enforceable fair employment legislation to wipe out discrimination in job-seeking.

TRUMAN LEADERSHIP

It takes leadership on a national level to set the pattern on a state level, and President Truman's forthright and outspoken support of FEP legislation is in no small measure accountable for favorable state and local action. During the past ten years, employment discrimination has been wiped out in eleven states, despite Republican opposition to enforceable legislation.

In contrast to President Truman's repeated and insistent demands from the high office of the presidency, President Eisenhower waited 3½ years, until this election year of 1956, to even recommend a civil rights program to Congress. It was on April 6, 1956, in a letter to Congress that Attorney General Brownell set forth five proposals as the Administration's program—proposals similar to those sponsored by Democrats last year and which the Administration at that time had refused to support.

President Eisenhower himself made no real fight for this program. As Congress rushed toward adjournment, President Eisenhower's request for action in the field of civil rights before adjournment, concerned only

(*Continued on page* 509)

The NAACP Legislative Scoreboard

The Civil Rights Crisis and the 84th Congress

THE legislative record of the 84th Congress indicates that members of both parties apparently preferred to take as little action on civil rights issues as possible in order to preserve delicate party relationships with obstructionist southern Democrats in a presidential election year. Yet the need for constructive legislative action became acutely apparent within the lifetime of this same Congress.

Since the Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in public schools on May 17, 1954, state legislatures of the South have enacted punitive legislation against their Negro citizens and have adopted measures designed to circumvent or defy the Nation's highest court. Threats and attacks on Negro citizens have been made. Killings have occurred. And in certain areas of the South, mob rule has made mockery of law. Nor has this been all. In Washington, D. C., the floors of the Congress have been used to launch a manifesto of covert rebellion.

Both Republican and Democratic parties, at their national conventions, adopted weak, unsatisfactory civil rights planks in their respective platforms. On the central issue of pledging support to the desegregation decree Democrats said nothing beyond recognizing it as "part of the law of the land." Republicans did "accept" and "concur" in it, but cautioned a gradualist approach. They also pledged to attempt enactment of a modest civil rights legislative program. Democrats, on the other hand, promised efforts to modify stringent House and Senate rules which currently block action on civil rights measures.

In this critical election year each qualified voter must evaluate his candidates for national office on the basis of merit. Only an intense concentration on record performance can produce the type of national

legislature needed to provide laws guaranteeing a fuller measure of equality for all citizens of the United States, whatever their color, whatever their race.

In accordance with the directive of the 47th Annual NAACP Convention, we are publishing, for the information of NAACP members and all others interested in improving the quality of our national leadership, a statement of the civil rights and social welfare issues before the late Congress and the recorded vote of each member of Congress on that issue.

THE ISSUES: SENATE

1. *Public Housing:* The Senate on June 7, 1955, passed S. 2126, extending and enlarging the scope of Federal housing legislation. An amendment introduced by Senator Homer Capehart (R., Ind.) would have substituted the Administration's proposal for construction of only 35,000 public housing units annually for two years. It was rejected 44-38. (Senate: column 1)

Almost a year later the Senate Banking and Currency Committee reported out S. 3855 authorizing 135,000 public housing units per year. When this bill reached the floor on May 24, 1956, Senator Bricker (R., Ohio), acting for Senator Capehart, offered an amendment cutting the number to 35,000. The amendment was defeated 41-38. (Senate: column 5) The NAACP opposed both proposed cuts in the public housing program.

2. *Home Rule for Washington, D. C.:* On June 29, 1955, the Senate by a vote of 59-15 passed S. 669, a bill to permit residents of Washington the right to elect their city government and a non-voting delegate in the House of Representatives. The NAACP supported the measure. (Senate: column 2)

3. *Poll taxes:* H.R. 4048, a bill which would have assisted servicemen and federal employees abroad to vote, was adopted by voice vote in the Senate on August 1, 1955. A motion by Senator Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) would have, if passed, sent the measure back to committee with specific instructions not to repeal a provision exempting servicemen, during wartime, from paying poll taxes. The NAACP supported the Morse motion against repeal. It was lost by a vote of 56-22. (Senate: column 3)

4. *Electoral College:* On March 27, 1956, a majority of the Senate voted favorably for the Daniel-Mundt-Thurmond resolution which would have permitted each state a choice between two methods of apportioning its electoral votes. The proposal, intended as an amendment to the Constitution's provision for the election of the President would have placed greater electoral strength in the one-party South, where many Negroes remain disfranchized. At the same time it would have penalized the voting effectiveness of those states which have benefitted from two-party competition. The Senate vote of 48-37 was ineffective because a two-third majority is necessary to successfully act upon a Constitutional amendment. (Senate: column 4)

5. *Sobeloff for Circuit Court:* The nomination of Solicitor General Simon E. Sobeloff as U. S. Circuit

court judge was held up for a year by southern members of the Senate Judiciary Committee who objected because of his action on behalf of the Federal government in the school desegregation cases. On July 16, 1956 his appointment was confirmed. The NAACP supported the nomination. (Senate: column 6)

6. *Social Security:* Amendments to H.R. 7225, the Social Security Act, extending its benefits earned the support of the NAACP. On July 17, 1956 the Senate voted 86-7 to lower to 62 years the age eligibility for women (Senate: column 8). In a final separate vote, 49-43, it approved extension of benefits to certain disabled persons at the age of 50 years. (Senate: column 7)

8. *Civil Rights:* H.R. 627, the Civil Rights bill, passed the House on July 23, 1956. Although Senator Thomas Hennings (D., Mo.) and Senator Paul Douglas (D., Ill.) attempted to bring the bill to the floor on July 24 by a resolution discharging the Judiciary Committee from considering it further, Senator Richard Russell (D., Ga.) objected. The parliamentary situation required that a motion to adjourn be adopted to make consideration of H.R. 627 possible. Such a motion was offered by Senator Douglas. It was defeated 76-6. Those who opposed the motion did so with the full knowledge that their action killed all hope for consideration or passage of the measure. (Senate: Column 9)

ISSUES: HOUSE

1. *Hawaii and Alaska:* Efforts to secure passage of legislation admitting Hawaii and Alaska as states have been continuously defeated. H.R. 2535 would have made possible the admission of both. Principal objection, though unvoiced, is the fact that the population of both territories is heterogeneous in composition and members to Congress from them would be unlikely to join anti-civil rights coalitions. On May 10, 1955, the House by a vote of 218-170, recommitted the bill. The NAACP, which supports admission, opposed this method of killing the measure. (House: column 1)

2. *Social Security:* The House, by a vote of 372-31, suspended its rules on July 18, 1955 and passed H.R. 7225, extending social security benefits. The measure accomplished this by lowering age limit eligibility for women to 62 years and that of certain disabled persons to 50 years. The NAACP supported both amendments. (House: column 2)

3. *Minimum Wage:* By a record vote of 362-54, the House on July 20, 1955 passed H.R. 7214, amending the Fair Labor Standards Act to make the minimum wage $1 an hour, effective March 1, 1956. The NAACP supported the increase. (House: column 3)

4. *Public Housing:* The Wolcott amendment to H.R. 7473 was intended to destroy the public housing aspect of the Federal housing program by eliminating authorization for the construction of necessary units. The NAACP opposed the amendment. It was passed on July 29, 1955 by a vote of 217-118. (House: column 4)

5. *Federal School Aid; Powell Amendment:* When H.R. 7535, the federal school aid bill was under

consideration in the House, Rep. Adam C. Powell (D., N. Y.) offered an amendment prohibiting those states which defy the Supreme Court's ruling on unsegregated education from receiving Federal funds. The amendment, supported by the NAACP, was adopted on July 5, 1956 by a vote of 225-192. (House: column 5)

6. *Federal School Aid: Passage of Bill:* After adopting the Powell amendment, the House considered plans for the distribution of Federal funds. After defeat of the Republican plan (distribution on the basis of need), a final vote was taken on the Democratic plan (distribution on the basis of school population). The bill was defeated 224-194. If Democrats and Republicans had reached agreement on distribution, the bill, with the Powell amendment, would have passed. The NAACP supported the bill in its final form. (House: column 6)

7. *Civil Rights:* By a vote of 279-126, the House passed H.R. 627 on July 23, 1956. The measure provided for the establishment of a Civil Rights Commission and a civil rights section within the Department of Justice. The measure, though modest, had NAACP approval as a step toward the legislating of stronger measures to secure and protect civil rights for all citizens. (House: column 7)

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

ENLIST FOR LIFE IN THE CRUSADE TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN THE FREEDOMS ENVISAGED IN THE PROCLAMATION OF 1863.

Your Life Membership of $500 Will Help the NAACP Achieve this Goal.

You don't have to be a millionaire to become an NAACP Life Member. Payments may be made in installments of $50 a year for 10 years.

THE NAACP

20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

How Congress Voted On Major Legislation

The Senate: 84th Congress

ISSUES

1. Oppose cut in public housing: June 7, 1955.
2. Support D.C. Home Rule bill: June 29, 1955.
3. Oppose poll tax for servicemen: August 1, 1955.
4. Oppose electoral college reform: March 27, 1956.
5. Oppose cut in public housing: May 24, 1956.
6. Support Sobeloff for Circuit Court: July 16, 1956.
7. Extend S.S. disability benefits: July 17, 1956.
8. Extend S.S. benefits for women: July 17, 1956.
9. Vote modified Civil Rights bill: July 24, 1956.

KEY TO SYMBOLS

+ = Voted favorably
− = Voted unfavorably
( ) = Recorded or paired: vote not counted
† = Signed Southern Manifesto
§ = Seeks re-election 1956
‡ = Retiring from Senate
0 = Absent or not voting
NS = Not sworn into Congress at time of vote

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ALABAMA									
§†Hill, Lister (D)	+	−	−	−	+	−	+	+	−
†Sparkman, John J. (D)	+	0	−	−	+	−	+	+	−
ARIZONA									
Goldwater, Barry (R)	−	0	−	−	−	(+)	−	+	−
§Hayden, Carl (D)	+	+	−	+	+	−	+	+	−
ARKANSAS									
§†Fulbright, J. W. (D)	+	0	−	−	+	+	+	+	−
†McClellan, John L. (D)	0	−	−	−	−	−	+	+	−
CALIFORNIA									
Knowland, William F. (R)	−	+	−	−	−	+	−	+	−
§Kuchel, Thomas H. (R)	−	−	+	+	−	+	(+)	+	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
COLORADO									
Allott, Gordon (R)	—	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—
‡Millikin, Eugene D. (R)	—	+	—	—	—	(+)	—	(—)	—
CONNECTICUT									
§Bush, Prescott (R)	+	+	—	+	+	+	—	+	—
Purtell, William A. (R)	+	(+)	0	+	+	+	—	+	—
DELAWARE									
Frear, J. Allen Jr. (D)	+	—	0	—	+	—	+	+	—
Williams, John J. (R)	—	(+)	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
FLORIDA									
†Holland, Spessard L. (D)	—	+	—	—	—	+	+	+	—
§†Smathers, George A. (D)	(—)	+	—	—	—	+	+	+	(—)
GEORGIA									
‡†George, Walter F. (D)	+	0	(—)	—	—	(—)	+	+	—
†Russell, Richard B. (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	—
IDAHO									
Dworshak, Henry C. (R)	—	+	—	—	0	+	—	+	—
§Welker, Herman (R)	—	0	0	(—)	—	—	—	+	(—)
ILLINOIS									
§Dirksen, Everett M. (R)	0	0	—	—	—	+	—	+	0
Douglas, Paul H. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
INDIANA									
§Capehart, Homer E. (R)	—	+	—	(+)	(—)	+	—	+	—
Jenner, William E. (R)	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	+	0
IOWA									
§Hickenlooper, Bourke B. (R)	—	+	—	—	0	+	—	+	—
Martin, Thomas E. (R)	0	+	—	—	—	+	—	—	—
KANSAS									
§Carlson, Frank (R)	—	+	—	—	—	+	—	+	—
Schoeppel, Andrew F. (R)	—	+	0	—	—	+	—	+	—
KENTUCKY									
‡Humphreys, Robert (D)	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	+	+	+	—
§Clements, Earle C. (D)	(+)	+	—	—	(+)	+	+	+	—
LOUISIANA									
†Ellender, Allen J. (D)	+	—	—	+	+	—	+	+	—
§†Long, Russell B. (D)	(+)	—	—	+	(+)	—	+	+	—
MAINE									
Payne, Frederick G. (R)	—	+	—	+	+	+	—	+	—
Smith, Margaret Chase (R)	+	+	—	+	+	+	—	+	—
MARYLAND									
Beall, J. Glenn (R)	—	+	+	+	0	+	—	+	—
§Butler, John Marshall (R)	—	(+)	0	0	—	+	—	+	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MASSACHUSETTS									
Kennedy, John F. (D)	+	(+)	0	+	+	+	+	+	—
Saltonstall, Leverett (R)	—	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—
MICHIGAN									
McNamara, Pat (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0
Potter, Charles E. (R)	0	+	+	+	—	0	(+)	(+)	0
MINNESOTA									
Humphrey, Hubert H. (D)	+	+	+	(+)	+	+	+	+	—
Thye, Edward J. (R)	—	+	—	0	—	+	—	+	—
MISSISSIPPI									
†Eastland, James O. (D)	—	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	+	+	—
†Stennis, John (D)	+	—	—	—	+	(—)	+	+	—
MISSOURI									
§Hennings, Thomas C. Jr. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Symington, Stuart (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—
MONTANA									
Mansfield, Mike (D)	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	—
Murray, James E. (D)	0	(+)	+	(+)	+	+	+	+	—
NEBRASKA									
Curtis, Carl T. (R)	—	+	—	—	—	+	—	—	—
Hruska, Roman L. (R)	—	+	—	—	—	+	—	+	—
NEVADA									
§Bible, Alan (D)	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	—
Malone, George W. (R)	(—)	—	—	0	—	—	+	—	—
NEW HAMPSHIRE									
Bridges, Styles (R)	—	0	0	—	—	(+)	—	+	—
§Cotton, Norris (R)	—	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—
NEW JERSEY									
Case, Clifford P. (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	—
Smith, H. Alexander (R)	—	(+)	—	+	—	+	—	+	—
NEW MEXICO									
Anderson, Clinton P. (D)	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	—
Chavez, Dennis (D)	(+)	+	0	—	+	(+)	+	+	0
NEW YORK									
Ives, Irving M. (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+
‡Lehman, Herbert H. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
NORTH CAROLINA									
§†Ervin, Sam J. Jr. (D)	+	—	—	—	0	—	+	+	—
†Scott, W. Kerr (D)	+	+	—	—	(+)	—	+	+	—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NORTH DAKOTA									
Langer, William (R)	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
§Young, Milton R. (R)	(—)	—	—	—	—	0	—	+	—
OHIO									
§Bender, George H. (R)	—	(+)	+	+	(+)	+	0	+	+
Bricker, John W. (R)	—	+	0	—	—	+	—	+	—
OKLAHOMA									
Kerr, Robert S. (D)	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	—
§Monroney, A. S. Mike (D)	+	+	—	0	+	+	+	+	—
OREGON									
§Morse, Wayne (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)
Neuberger, Richard L. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—
PENNSYLVANIA									
§Duff, James H. (R)	+	+	—	+	(+)	+	—	+	—
Martin, Edward (R)	—	+	—	+	—	+	—	—	—
RHODE ISLAND									
Green, Theodore F. (D)	(+)	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	—
Pastore, John O. (D)	(+)	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	—
SOUTH CAROLINA									
§†Johnston, Olin D. (D)	+	—	—	—	+	—	+	+	—
§†Thurmond, Strom (D)	—	—	—	—	[Vacated Seat. Seeks election 1956.]				
‡Wofford, Thomas A. (D)	[Replacement, 2nd Session.]				+	—	+	+	—
SOUTH DAKOTA									
§Case, Francis (R)	—	+	—	—	—	0	—	+	—
Mundt, Karl E. (R)	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	+	—
TENNESSEE									
Gore, Albert (D)	+	0	0	—	+	+	+	+	—
Kefauver, Estes (D)	+	(+)	+	0	(+)	(+)	+	+	0
TEXAS									
†Daniel, Price (D)	+	+	(—)	—	+	(—)	(—)	(+)	(—)
Johnson, Lyndon B. (D)	+	+	(—)	—	+	+	+	+	—
UTAH									
§Bennett, Wallace F. (R)	—	+	—	—	—	+	—	—	0
Watkins, Arthur V. (R)	—	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—
VERMONT									
§Aiken, George D. (R)	+	+	—	+	0	+	—	+	—
Flanders, Ralph E. (R)	+	+	—	(+)	—	+	—	+	—
VIRGINIA									
†Byrd, Harry F. (D)	—	(—)	(—)	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Robertson, A. Willis (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
WASHINGTON									
Jackson, Henry M. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—
§Magnuson, Warren G. (D)	+	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	+	—
WEST VIRGINIA									
‡Laird, William R. (D)	NS	NS	NS	+	+	+	+	+	(—)
Neely, Matthew M. (D)	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	+	+	—
WISCONSIN									
McCarthy, Joseph R. (R)	—	(+)	—	—	0	—	—	+	—
§Wiley, Alexander (R)	(—)	0	—	—	0	(+)	+	+	—
WYOMING									
Barrett, Frank A. (R)	—	+	0	—	—	+	—	+	—
O'Mahoney, Joseph C. (D)	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	—

MEMBERSIP COMMITTEE—*Last July the NAACP membership committee of the* S. S. United States *launched a drive for 500 members and 5 life members on their ship. Pictured here, standing from left, are James Miller, T/C assistant cook; Wilfredo Quinones, steward, officers' mess; Caleb Sayles, steward; Oswald Bonitto, steward Officers' mess, committee chairman; Milton Delgado, utility crew; James Plater, 1/C waiter, treasurer of the committee; William Guzman, 1/C bells; John Dudley, crew steward; Oliver Robinson, T/C waiter; Richard Gonzalves, yeoman, committee secretary; seated, Freddie Johnson, C/C waiter; Joseph Sylvia and Sherman Crumpler, stewards; Vladimir Unrug, interpreter; and Miss Lee D. Yee, stewardess. Members not shown are Joseph Giaconne, round cook; John Robinson, electrician; John Brown, porter; William Gaulman, silverman; and Thomas Sanford, steward yeoman, in charge of committee publicity.*

How Congress Voted On Major Legislation

House of Representatives: 84th Congress

ISSUES

1. Statehood for Alaska and Hawaii: May 10, 1955.
2. Support Social Security benefits: July 18, 1955.
3. Increase minimum wage: July 20, 1955.
4. Support public housing program: July 29, 1955.
5. Oppose Federal aid for segregated schools: July 5, 1956.
6. Provide funds for school construction: July 5, 1956.
7. Support modified Civil Rights bill: July 23, 1956.

KEY TO SYMBOLS

+ = Voted favorably
− = Voted unfavorably
( ) = Recorded or paired: vote not counted
0 = Absent or not voting
NS = Not sworn into Congress at time of vote
† = Signed Southern Manifesto
* = Signed Civil Rights Bill discharge petition

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ALABAMA							
3	†Andrews, George W. (D)	−	+	−	−	−	−	−
1	†Boykin, Frank W. (D)	−	+	+	−	−	−	−
7	†Elliott, Carl (D)	(+)	+	+	+	−	−	−
2	†Grant, Geo. M. (D)	−	+	+	−	−	−	−
9	†Huddleston, Geo. Jr. (D)	−	+	+	+	−	−	−
8	†Jones, Robert E. (D)	−	+	+	+	−	−	−
5	†Rains, Albert (D)	−	+	+	+	−	−	−
4	†Roberts, Kenneth A. (D)	−	+	+	+	−	−	−
6	†Selden, Armistead, Jr. (D)	−	+	+	−	−	−	−
	ARIZONA							
1	Rhodes, John J. (R)	+	+	+	−	−	+	+
2	Udall, Stewart L. (D)	+	0	0	+	−	+	+*

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ARKANSAS							
1	†Gathings, E. C. (D)	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
4	†Harris, Oren (D)	—	+	+	(—)	—	—	—
5	†Hays, Brooks (D)	(—)	+	+	+	—	—	—
2	†Mills, Wilbur D. (D)	—	+	+	+	—	—	—
6	†Norrell, W. F. (D)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—
3	†Trimble, James W. (D)	—	+	+	+	—	—	—
	CALIFORNIA							
7	Allen, John J., Jr. (R)	+	+	+	—	+	+	+
6	Baldwin, John F. Jr. (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
2	Engle, Clair (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+*
10	Gubser, Charles S. (R)	+	+	+	—	+	+	+*
14	Hagen, Harlan (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
11	Johnson, Leroy (R)	—	0	0	—	+	—	+*
4	Mailliard, William S. (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8	Miller, Geo. P. (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+*
3	Moss, John E. (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+*
29	Phillips, John (R)	—	—	+	0	+	—	+
1	Scudder, Hubert B. (R)	—	+	+	—	(—)	(+)	0
5	Shelley, John F. (D)	+	+	+	(+)	+	+	+*
27	Sheppard, Harry R. (D)	+	+	+	(+)	—	+	+*
12	Sisk, B. F. (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+*
13	Teague, Charles M. (R)	+	+	+	—	+	—	+*
28	Utt, James B. (R)	0	—	+	—	+	—	+
30	Wilson, Bob (R)	+	+	+	—	(+)	0	+
9	Younger, J. Arthur (R)	—	+	+	—	+	—	+
	(Los Angeles County)							
23	Doyle, Clyde (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
21	Hiestand, Edgar W. (R)	—	—	+	—	+	—	+
25	Hillings, Patrick J. (R)	—	+	+	0	+	—	+*
20	Vacancy							
19	Holifield, Chet (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+*
22	Holt, Joe (R)	—	+	+	—	+	—	+
18	Hosmer, Craig (R)	—	+	+	—	+	+	+
16	Jackson, Donald L. (R)	—	—	+	(—)	(+)	(—)	+
17	King, Cecil R. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
24	Lipscomb, Glenard P. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	—	+
15	McDonough, Gordon L. (R)	+	+	+	—	+	—	+*
26	Roosevelt, James (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
	COLORADO							
4	Aspinall, Wayne N. (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+*
3	Chenoweth, J. Edgar (R)	+	+	+	—	—	+	+
2	Hill, William S. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	+	+
1	Rogers, Byron G. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
	CONNECTICUT							
3	Cretella, Albert W. (R)	+	+	+	+	(+)	(+)	+*
1	Dodd, Thomas J. (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+*

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Morano, Albert P. (R)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+*
5	Patterson, James T. (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
AL	Sadlak, Antoni N. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	+	+
2	Seely-Brown, Horace (R)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+*
	DELAWARE							
AL	McDowell, Harris B., Jr. (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	0
	FLORIDA							
2	†Bennett, Charles E. (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	—
1	†Cramer, William C. (R)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—
4	Fascell, Dante B. (D)	—	+	+	+	—	—	—
7	†Haley, James A. (D)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—
5	†Herlong, A. S., Jr. (D)	—	+	(—)	—	—	—	—
8	†Matthews, D. R. (Billy) (D)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—
6	†Rogers, Paul G. (D)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—
3	†Sikes, Robert L. F. (D)	—	+	(+)	+	—	—	—
	GEORGIA							
8	†Blitch, Iris F. (D)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—
10	†Brown, Paul (D)	—	+	+	+	—	—	—
5	†Davis, James C. (D)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—
4	†Flynt, John James, Jr. (D)	—	0	+	—	—	—	—
3	†Forrester, E. L. (D)	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
9	†Landrum, Phil M. (D)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—
7	†Lanham, Henderson (D)	—	+	+	+	—	—	—
2	†Pilcher, John L.	—	+	—	+	(—)	(—)	—
1	†Preston, Prince H. (D)	—	+	+	+	—	—	—
6	†Vinson, Carl (D)	—	+	+	+	—	—	—
	IDAHO							
2	Budge, Hamer H. (R)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—
1	Pfost, Gracie (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+
	ILLINOIS							
16	Allen, Leo E. (R)	—	+	—	—	+	—	+
17	Arends, Leslie C. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	—	+
19	Chiperfield, Robert (R)	—	0	0	(—)	+	—	+
25	Gray, Kenneth (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+*
21	Mack, Peter F. Jr. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
15	Mason, Noah M. (R)	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
24	Price, Melvin (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
14	Vacancy							
20	Simpson, Sid (R)	+	+	+	—	+	—	+
22	Springer, William (R)	+	+	+	—	+	—	+
18	Velde, Harold H. (R)	+	+	+	—	+	—	+*
23	Vursell, Charles (R)	—	+	+	—	+	—	0
	(Chicago—Cook County)							
7	Bowler, James B. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
12	Boyle, Charles A. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
13	Church, Marguerite S. (R)	+	+	+	—	+	—	+*

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dawson, William L. (D)	+	0	+	+	—	+	+*
8	Gordon, Thomas S. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)*
10	Hoffman, Richard W. (R)	—	0	+	(—)	+	—	0*
5	Kluczynski, John C. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
4	McVey, William E. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	—	+*
3	Murray, James C. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
6	O'Brien, Thomas J. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
2	O'Hara, Barratt (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
11	Sheehan, Timothy P. (R)	+	+	+	—	+	+	+
9	Yates, Sidney R. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
	INDIANA							
4	Adair, E. Ross (R)	(+)	+	+	—	+	—	+*
5	Beamer, John V. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	—	+*
7	Bray, William G. (R)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+*
11	Brownson, Charles B. (R)	—	0	+	+	+	—	+*
3	Crumpacker, Shepard J. (R)	+	0	0	—	+	—	0
8	Denton, Winfield K. (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+*
2	Hallack, Charles A. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	—	+
6	Harden, Cecil M. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	—	+*
10	Harvey, Ralph (R)	—	+	+	—	+	—	+
1	Madden, Ray J. (D)	+	+	—	+	+	+	+*
9	Wilson, Earl (R)	—	+	+	—	+	—	+
	IOWA							
5	Cunningham, Paul (R)	+	+	+	—	+	+	+*
6	Dolliver, James I. (R)	+	+	+	—	(+)	(+)	+
3	Gross, H. R. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	—	—
8	Hoeven, Charles B. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	—	+
7	Jensen, Ben F. (R)	+	+	+	—	+	—	—
4	LeCompte, Karl M. (R)	+	+	—	—	+	+	+
1	Schwengel, Fred (R)	+	+	+	—	+	+	+
2	Talle, Henry O. (R)	+	+	+	—	+	—	+
	KANSAS							
1	Avery, William H. (R)	(—)	+	+	—	+	—	+
3	George, Myron V. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	—	+
5	Hope, Clifford R. (R)	0	+	+	—	—	+	+
4	Rees, Edward H. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	—	+
2	Scrivner, Errett P. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	—	+
6	Smith, Wint (R)	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
	KENTUCKY							
4	Chelf, Frank (D)	—	+	+	+	—	—	—
1	Gregory, Noble J. (D)	—	0	+	+	—	—	—
2	Natcher, William H. (D)	—	+	+	+	—	—	—
7	Perkins, Carl D. (D)	+	+	+	(+)	—	+	+
3	Robsion, John M. (R)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+
8	Siler, Eugene (R)	(—)	+	+	—	—	—	—
5	Spence, Brent (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	—
6	Watts, John C. (D)	—	+	+	+	—	—	—

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	LOUISIANA							
2	†Boggs, Hale (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	—
4	†Brooks, Overton (D)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—
1	†Hébert, F. Edward (D)	—	+	+	—	—	—	(—)
8	†Long, George S. (D)	—	+	+	+	—	—	—
6	†Morrison, James H. (D)	(+)	+	+	+	—	—	—
5	†Passman, Otto E. (D)	(+)	+	+	—	—	—	—
7	†Thompson, T. Ashton (D)	—	0	+	—	(—)	(—)	—
3	†Willis, Edwin E. (D)	—	0	+	—	—	—	—
	MAINE							
1	Hale, Robert (R)	+	+	+	—	—	+	+
3	McIntire, Clifford G. (R)	+	+	+	—	—	+	+
2	Nelson, Charles P. (R)	0	+	+	—	(—)	(+)	0*
	MARYLAND							
2	Devereux, James P. S. (R)	—	+	+	—	—	—	+
4	Fallon, George H. (D)	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	+*
7	Friedel, Samuel N. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
3	Garmatz, Edward A. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
6	Hyde, DeWitt S. (R)	—	+	+	—	—	—	+
5	Lankford, Richard E. (D)	—	+	+	+	—	+	+
1	Miller, Edward T. (R)	—	+	+	—	—	—	+
	MASSACHUSETTS							
6	Bates, William H. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	—	+
2	Boland, Edward P. (D)	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	+*
10	Curtis, Laurence (R)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+*
4	Donohue, Harold D. (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+*
1	Heselton, John W. (R)	(—)	+	+	+	+	+	+*
7	Lane, Thomas J. (D)	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
8	Macdonald, Torbert H. (D)	—	+	+	+	—	+	+*
14	Martin, Joseph W. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	+	+
12	McCormack, John W. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
9	Nicholson, Donald W. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	—	+
11	O'Neill, Thomas P. Jr. (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+*
3	Philbin, Philip J. (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+*
5	Rogers, Edith Nourse (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
13	Wigglesworth, Richard (R)	—	+	+	—	+	+	+
	MICHIGAN							
12	Bennett, John B. (R)	—	+	+	0	—	+	—
8	Bentley, Alvin M. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	—	+*
10	Cederberg, Elford A. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	—	+*
18	Dondero, George A. (R)	(—)	+	0	—	—	—	+
5	Ford, Gerald R. Jr. (R)	+	+	+	—	+	—	+*
6	Hayworth, Don (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
4	Hoffman, Clare E. (R)	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
3	Johansen, August E. (R)	—	—	+	—	+	—	—
11	Knox, Victor A. (R)	0	+	+	—	—	+	+
2	Meader, Geo. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	+	+

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Thompson, Ruth (R)	—	—	+	—	+	—	+
7	Wolcott, Jesse P. (R)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—
	(Detroit—Wayne County)							
13	Diggs, Charles C., Jr. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
15	Dingell, John D. (D)	+	0	0	(+)	+	+	+*
17	Griffiths, Martha W. (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+*
16	Lesinski, John (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+*
1	Machrowicz, Thaddeus (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
14	Rabaut, Louis C. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
	MINNESOTA							
7	Andersen, H. Carl (R)	—	+	—	—	+	—	+
1	Andresen, August H. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	—	+
8	Blatnik, John A. (D)	0	0	+	+	+	+	+*
5	Judd, Walter H. (R)	(+)	+	+	+	+	—	+*
9	Knutson, Coya (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+*
6	Marshall, Fred (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+
4	McCarthy, Eugene J. (D)	+	+	+	+	(+)	(+)	+*
2	O'Hara, Joseph P. (R)	—	+	+	—	0	0	0
3	Wier, Roy W. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
	MISSISSIPPI							
1	†Abernethy, Thomas G. (D)	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
6	†Colmer, William M. (D)	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
3	†Smith, Frank E. (D)	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
2	†Whitten, Jamie L. (D)	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
4	†Williams, John Bell (D)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—
5	†Winstead, Arthur (D)	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
	MISSOURI							
5	Bolling, Richard (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+*
9	Cannon, Clarence (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+
8	Carnahan, A. S. J. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)
4	Christopher, Geo. H. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
2	Curtis, Thomas B. (R)	+	—	+	—	+	+	+
6	Hull, W. R. (D)	—	+	+	+	—	+	+
10	Jones, Paul C. (D)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—
1	Karsten, Frank M. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
11	Moulder, Morgan M. (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+
7	Short, Dewey (R)	—	0	—	—	+	—	—
3	Sullivan, Leonor K. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
	MONTANA							
2	Fjare, Orvin B. (R)	+	—	—	—	+	—	+
1	Metcalf, Lee (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+*
	NEBRASKA							
2	Chase, Jackson B. (R)	—	—	—	—	+	—	+
3	Harrison, Robert D. (R)	—	+	—	—	+	—	+
4	Miller, A. L. (R)	+	+	—	—	+	—	+
1	Weaver, Phil (R)	—	+	—	—	+	—	+

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	NEVADA							
AL	Young, Clifton (R)	0	+	+	—	+	+	+
	NEW HAMPSHIRE							
2	Bass, Perkins (R)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+
1	Merrow, Chester E. (R)	+	+	+	—	—	+	+
	NEW JERSEY							
11	Addonizio, Hugh J. (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+*
3	Auchincloss, James C. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	—	+*
8	Canfield, Gordon (R)	0	+	+	+	+	+	+*
5	Frelinghuysen, Peter (R)	—	+	+	+	—	+	+*
2	Hand, T. Millet (R)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+*
12	Kean, Robert W. (R)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+*
9	Osmers, Frank C. Jr. (R)	+	+	+	—	+	+	+*
10	Rodino, Peter W. Jr. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+*
13	Sieminski, Alfred D. (D)	(+)	+	+	+	—	+	0*
4	Thompson, Frank Jr. (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+*
14	Tumulty, T. James (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	—*
7	Widnall, William B. (R)	+	+	+	—	—	+	+*
6	Williams, Harrison Jr. (D)	+	+	+	—	—	+	+*
1	Wolverton, Charles A. (R)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+*
	NEW MEXICO							
AL	Dempsey, John J. (D)	—	+	+	+	—	+	+
AL	Fernandez, Antonio M. (D)	+	0	+	—	—	—	+*
	NEW YORK							
3	Becker, Frank J. (R)	—	0	0	+	+	+	+
37	Cole, W. Sterling (R)	(—)	0	0	—	+	—	—
2	Derounian, Steven B. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	+	+
26	Gamble, Ralph A. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	—	0
27	Gwinn, Ralph W. (R)	—	—	—	—	+	—	0
32	Kearney, Bernard W. (R)	+	+	+	0	+	—	+*
38	Keating, Kenneth B. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	+	+
33	Kilburn, Clarence E. (R)	—	—	—	0	—	—	—
40	Miller, William E. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	—	—
30	O'Brien, Leo W. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
39	Ostertag, Harold C. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	+	+
42	Pillion, John R. (R)	—	+	+	—	—	—	+
41	Radwan, Edmund P. (R)	—	+	+	(+)	+	+	+*
43	Reed, Daniel A. (R)	(—)	0	0	0	+	—	+
35	Riehlman, R. Walter (R)	0	+	+	—	+	+	+
28	St. George, Katharine (R)	+	+	+	—	+	—	+
36	Taber, John (R)	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
31	Taylor, Dean P. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	+	+
1	Wainwright, Stuyvesant (R)	—	—	+	+	+	—	+
29	Wharton, J. Ernest (R)	—	—	+	—	+	—	+
34	Williams, William R. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	—	+

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(New York City)							
8	Anfuso, Victor L. (D)	+	0	0	(+)	+	+	+*
5	Bosch, Albert H. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	+	+
24	Buckley, Charles A. (D)	+	0	+	+	+	+	(+)*
11	Celler, Emanuel (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
17	Coudert, Frederic R. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	+	+
20	Davidson, Irwin D. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
7	Delaney, James J. (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+
23	Dollinger, Isidor (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
18	Donovan, James G. (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+*
12	Dorn, Francis E. (R)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+*
25	Fino, Paul A. (R)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+
22	Healey, James C. (D)	NS	NS	NS	NS	+	+	+*
6	Holtzman, Lester (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
10	Kelly, Edna F. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
9	Keogh, Eugene J. (D)	(—)	+	+	+	+	+	+*
19	Klein, Arthur G. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
4	Latham, Henry J. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	+	+
13	Multer, Abraham J. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
16	Powell, Adam C. Jr. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)*
15	Ray, John H. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	—	+
14	Rooney, John J. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
21	Zelenko, Herbert (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
	NORTH CAROLINA							
9	†Alexander, Hugh Q. (D)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—
3	†Barden, Graham A. (D)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—
1	†Bonner, Herbert C. (D)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—
7	†Carlyle, F. Ertel (D)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—
5	Chatham, Thurmond (D)	(—)	+	+	—	—	—	(—)
4	Cooley, Harold D. (D)	—	+	+	+	—	—	—
8	Deane, Charles (D)	—	0	+	+	—	—	—
6	†Durham, Carl T. (D)	(—)	0	+	—	—	—	—
2	†Fountain, L. H. (D)	—	+	+	+	—	—	—
10	†Jonas, Charles Raper (R)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—
11	†Jones, Woodrow W. (D)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—
12	†Shuford, George A. (D)	(—)	+	+	(—)	—	—	—
	NORTH DAKOTA							
AL	Burdick, Usher L. (R)	+	+	+	—	—	+	+*
AL	Krueger, Otto (R)	—	+	—	(—)	+	—	+
	OHIO							
9	Ashley, Thomas L. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
14	Ayres, William H. (R)	+	+	+	(+)	+	+	+
13	Baumhart, A. D. Jr. (R)	—	+	+	+	+	—	+*
8	Betts, Jackson E. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	—	+
22	Bolton, Frances P. (R)	0	+	+	—	+	—	+*
11	Bolton, Oliver P. (R)	0	+	+	—	+	—	+
16	Bow, Frank T. (R)	+	+	+	—	+	—	+

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Brown, Clarence J. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	—	+
5	Clevenger, Cliff (R)	—	+	—	0	+	—	0
20	Feighan, Michael A. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
18	Hays, Wayne L. (D)	+	0	0	+	+	+	+*
15	Henderson, John E. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	—	+
2	Hess, William E. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	—	+
10	Jenkins, Thomas A. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	—	+
19	Kirwan, Michael J. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4	McCulloch, William M. (R)	0	+	+	—	+	—	+
17	McGregor, J. Harry (R)	—	+	+	(—)	+	—	+*
23	Minshall, William E. (R)	+	+	+	—	+	—	+
6	Polk, James G. (D)	—	+	+	+	—	+	+*
3	Schenck, Paul F. (R)	+	+	+	—	+	—	+
1	Scherer, Gordon H. (R)	—	—	+	—	+	—	+
21	Vanik, Charles A. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
12	Vorys, John M. (R)	+	+	+	—	+	—	+
	OKLAHOMA							
3	Albert, Carl (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	—
1	Belcher, Page (R)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—
2	Edmondson, Ed (D)	(+)	+	+	+	—	+	0
5	Jarman, John (D)	+	+	+	—	—	+	—
4	Steed, Tom (D)	(+)	+	+	+	—	—	—
6	Wickersham, Victor (D)	0	+	+	—	—	—	0
	OREGON							
2	Coon, Sam (R)	+	+	+	—	+	—	+
4	Ellsworth, Harris (R)	—	+	+	—	+	+	—
3	Green, Edith (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
1	Norblad, Walter (R)	(+)	+	+	—	+	+	+*
	PENNSYLVANIA							
17	Bush, Alvin R. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	—	+
10	Carrigg, Joseph L. (R)	—	+	+	+	—	+	+
25	Clark, Frank M. (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+
29	Corbett, Robert J. (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
9	Dague, Paul B. (R)	(—)	+	+	—	—	+	+
28	Eberharter, Herman P. (D)	(+)	0	0	0	+	+	+*
12	Fenton, Ivor D. (R)	—	+	+	—	—	—	+
11	Flood, Daniel J. (D)	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	+*
27	Fulton, James G. (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
23	Gavin, Leon H. (R)	—	+	+	—	—	—	+
30	Holland, Elmer J. (D)	NS	NS	NS	NS	+	+	+*
7	James, Benjamin F. (R)	—	+	+	—	+	—	+
24	Kearns, Carroll D. (R)	+	+	+	—	—	—	+
21	Kelley, Augustine B. (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	(+)
8	King, Karl C. (R)	—	0	+	—	+	—	—
13	McConnell, Samuel K. Jr. (R)	(—)	+	+	—	—	(—)	+
26	Morgan, Thomas E. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
16	Mumma, Walter M. (R)	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
19	Quigley, James M. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
14	Rhodes, George M. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22	Saylor, John P. (R)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+
18	Simpson, Richard M. (R)	—	+	+	—	0	—	+
20	Van Zandt, James E. (R)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+
15	Walter, Francis E. (D)	0	+	+	+	—	—	+
	(Philadelphia)							
1	Barrett, William A. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
3	Byrne, James A. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
4	Chudoff, Earl (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
2	Vacancy							
5	Green, William J. Jr. (D)	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	+*
6	Scott, Hugh (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
	RHODE ISLAND							
2	Fogarty, John E. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
1	Forand, Aime J. (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+*
	SOUTH CAROLINA							
4	†Ashmore, Robert T. (D)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—
3	†Dorn, W. J. Bryan (D)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—
6	†McMillan, John L. (D)	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
5	†Richards, James P. (D)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—
2	†Riley, John J. (D)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—
1	†Rivers, L. Mendel (D)	—	+	—	(—)	—	—	—
	SOUTH DAKOTA							
2	Berry, E. Y. (R)	+	+	—	—	—	—	+
1	Lovre, Harold O. (R)	—	+	—	—	—	—	+
	TENNESSEE							
2	Baker, Howard H. (R)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+
6	†Bass, Ross (D)	—	+	+	+	—	—	—
8	†Cooper, Jere (D)	—	+	—	+	—	—	—
9	†Davis, Clifford (D)	—	0	+	—	—	—	—
4	†Evins, Joe L. (D)	—	+	+	0	—	—	—
3	†Frazier, James B. (D)	—	+	+	(+)	—	—	—
7	†Murray, Tom (D)	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
5	Priest, J. Percy (D)	—	+	+	+	—	—	—
1	Reece, B. Carroll (R)	0	+	+	0	—	—	+
	TEXAS							
5	Alger, Bruce (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Bell, John J. (D)	—	—	—	—	(—)	(—)	(—)
2	Brooks, Jack B. (D)	—	+	+	+	—	—	—
17	Burleson, Omar (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(—)
AL	†Dies, Martin (D)	—	—	+	—	—	—	—
7	†Dowdy, John (D)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—
21	†Fisher, O. C. (D)	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
3	Gentry, Brady (D)	+	0	—	—	—	—	—
13	Ikard, Frank (D)	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
20	Kilday, Paul J. (D)	—	+	—	—	—	—	—

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	Kilgore, Joe M. (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Mahon, George H. (D)	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
1	†Patman, Wright (D)	—	+	+	+	—	—	0
11	Poage, W. R. (D)	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
4	Rayburn, Sam (D)	[Speaker: House of Representatives]						
18	†Rogers, Walter (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Rutherford, J. T. (D)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—
6	Teague, Olin E. (D)	—	+	—	(—)	0	—	—
8	Thomas, Albert (D)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—
9	Thompson, Clark W. (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	—
10	Thornberry, Homer (D)	—	+	—	+	0	0	(—)
12	Wright, James C. Jr. (D)	+	+	+	—	—	—	—
	UTAH							
2	Dawson, William A. (R)	+	+	+	—	—	+	+
1	Dixon, Henry Aldous (R)	+	+	+	—	—	+	+
	VERMONT							
AL	Prouty, Winston L. (R)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+
	VIRGINIA							
4	†Abbitt, Watkins M. (D)	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
10	†Broyhill, Joel T. (R)	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
3	†Gary, J. Vaughan (D)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—
2	†Hardy, Porter, Jr. (D)	—	0	(+)	—	—	—	—
7	†Harrison, Burr P. (D)	—	+	(—)	—	—	—	—
9	†Jennings, W. Pat (D)	—	+	+	+	—	—	—
6	†Poff, Richard H. (R)	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
1	†Robeson, Edward J. Jr. (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	†Smith, Howard W. (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	†Tuck, William M. (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	WASHINGTON							
4	Holmes, Hal (R)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+
5	Horan, Walt (R)	+	+	+	—	+	+	+
3	Mack, Russell V. (R)	+	+	+	—	—	+	+
AL	Magnuson, Don (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+*
1	Pelly, Thomas M. (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
6	Tollefson, Thor C. (R)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+*
2	Westland, Jack (R)	0	+	+	—	—	+	+
	WEST VIRGINIA							
3	Bailey, Cleveland M. (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	0
4	Burnside, M. G. (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+*
6	Byrd, Robert C. (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+
5	Kee, Elizabeth (D)	—	0	+	+	—	+	+*
1	Mollohan, Robert H. (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+*
2	Staggers, Harley O. (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+*

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	WISCONSIN							
8	Byrnes, John W. (R)	+	—	—	—	+	—	+
2	Davis, Glenn R. (R)	—	—	+	—	+	—	0
9	Johnson, Lester R. (D)	—	+	+	+	—	+	+
7	Laird, Melvin R. (R)	(—)	—	—	—	+	—	+
10	O'Konski, Alvin E. (R)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+*
5	Reuss, Henry S. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*
1	Smith, Lawrence H. (R)	0	—	+	—	—	—	—
6	Van Pelt, William (R)	—	+	+	—	+	—	+
3	Withrow, Gardner R. (R)	—	+	+	—	—	+	+*
4	Zablocki, Clement J. (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+*
	WYOMING							
AL	Thomson, E. Keith (R)	—	+	—	—	+	—	+

United Press

NEGRO *students arrive at Clinton, Tenn., high school on September 4 despite white opposition.*

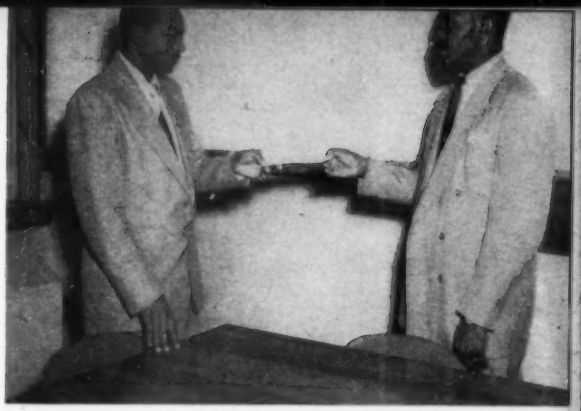
MEMBERS *of the Greenwich, Connecticut, League of Women Voters discussing the "Freedom Agenda" program with the NAACP youth delegation in attendance at the New England regional NAACP meeting held April 15-16 at Greenwich.*

BOYCOTT LEADER HONORED—*Rev. B. D. Lambert of Montgomery, Alabama, one of the bus boycott leaders in Montgomery, is awarded a plaque during a freedom and membership rally at the branch of the Oranges, Maplewood, N. J. Rev. Lambert was awarded the plaque for his "distinguished contribution and achievement in civil rights." Pictured, from left, are Dr. Everett Simmons, branch vice-president; Rev. Lambert, Brant Coopersmith, secretary Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith; and Rev. E. G. Thomas, branch president.*

Mrs. Carrie Smith of Brooklyn, N. Y., chapter historian of Delta Gamma Sigma chapter, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, presents chapter's initial payment on NAACP life membership to John Morsell, assistant to NAACP executive secretary.

Layne's Studio

Brunswick county, Virginia, chapter, Epsilon Omicron Lambda, of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity makes $100 payment on NAACP life membership.



Pi Phi chapter of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity joins the ranks of NAACP life members as chapter officers hand over $500 check to Kelly Alexander (second from right), president of the North Carolina State NAACP.

Barnett Grier of Riverside, California, presents $500 check for NAACP life membership to Mrs. Belle Felix, solicitor, as Mrs. Gay Moore, membership chairman, and Wm. S. Davis, branch president, look on.

Mrs. Ethel Gross, Boston, Mass., gives $500 life membership check to valiant NAACP worker Louis Pasco in the presence of Kivie Kaplan (right), national co-chairman of the life membership committee.

Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, congratulates Beverly Chase (third from left), Basileus of Iota chapter, Phi Delta Kappa sorority, for aiding the Atlantic City, N.J., branch in its $1500 Freedom Fund Rally.

James Edghill (left), owner of Edghill Enterprises, is first NAACP life member in Atlantic City, N. J. He presents his membership to Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary.

Officers and executive board of the Cap Makers Union Local No. 5 (AFL-CIO), Chicago, Ill., present a $100 check to the Chicago branch's Robert Birchman (second from left).

Officers of the Guardians Association of the Police Department of New York City present Roy Wilkins (third from left) initial payment on their NAACP life membership.

Joseph Simmons (left), president of Virginia State Elks, presents $300 check as payment on Elks' $1000 pledge to NAACP's Lester Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia State NAACP.

What the Branches Are Doing

Illinois: The northside unit of the CHICAGO branch held its second annual benefit tea at the McCormick YWCA on August 5 under chairwoman Mrs. Violetta Armstead.

The branch has requested the Illinois Liquor Control Commission to investigate charges that Jennie's Cafe, 658 East 79th Street, is "operating in violation of Illinois statutes by arbitrarily and forcibly excluding from its patronage citizens of Negro ancestry."

The branch education committee recently held a meeting to discuss the problems of discrimination and integration in the public schools located in School District 13, which includes two high schools and twenty-three elementary schools in the area from 41st to 69th streets, from the lake west, to a diagonal line running from 41st and Halstead southeast to 69th Street.

Reports on the 1956 membership drive were stressed at the monthly membership meeting held on August 24.

Kentucky: Secretary Osceola A. Dawson of the KENTUCKY STATE CONFERENCE has asked each branch in his state to contribute $100 to help defray the expenses of law suits throughout the state.

Michigan: On July 11 the board of directors of the DETROIT branch held a special fight-for-freedom-awards dinner to honor those making an outstanding contribution to the branch's fight for freedom campaign. Award winners were Fred Williams, Mesdames Mildred Keemer, LaClaire Knox and Beatrice Wesson; Charles Diggs, Dr. Alf Thomas, Jr., Atty. Joseph Craigen, William Matney, Jr., Congressman Charles Diggs, Jr., and Dr. Lionel Swan.

Mississippi: The Jackson branch has organized a youth council with the following officers: Amos Brown, president; Rudolph Graham, vice-president; Joyce Lenyoun, secretary; Juanita Reed, assistant secretary; and George Lenyoun, Jr., treasurer.

First activity of the council was a dance given at the Masonic Temple.

Nevada: Mrs. Alfred O. Smith is the first life member reported by the RENO-SPARKS branch. The branch sent six representatives to the 47th annual NAACP convention in San Francisco: Mrs. Alfred O. Smith, president; Ulysses Woodward, secretary, as delegates; Mrs. Zelda Deckard, vice-president; Harriett Lee, press and publicity chairman; as alternates; and Mrs. Vessie Alexander and Jack Greer, as observers.

New Jersey: National and local leaders were honored by the PATERSON branch at a victory dinner held in the Hotel Alexander Hamilton on May 21, 1956. Senator Clifford P. Case was one

OMEGAS LIFE MEMBERS—*E. D. Murphy (right), representative of the Nu Alpha chapter of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity, hands $500 NAACP life membership check to J. Alston Atkins of Winston-Salem, fraternity representative in the sixth district. This contribution is part of the Omegas' $50,000 NAACP life membership campaign. Looking on from center are H. B. Lucas, basileus, and H. Carl Moultrie of Washington, D. C., national executive secretary of the fraternity.*

of the five men honored at the dinner for their work on behalf of equal citizenship for all citizens. The others were Arthur Chapin, of the New Jersey CIO; Mendon Morrill, chairman of the legal redress committee of the Paterson branch; Charles S. Joelson, Passaic county prosecutor; and Robert Ormsby, president of Local 669, United Auto Workers.

Toastmaster Carnie P. Bragg introduced U. S. district court judge Phillip Forman of Trenton and state labor commissioner Carl Holderman, who presented the awards on behalf of the local branch. Mayor Edward O'Byrne spoke briefly, congratulating the group on the achievements they had helped make possible, and Wendell Williams, local branch officer, also spoke.

The Rev. Mr. Charles C. Currin presented a report on the Paterson branch, discussed the progress made in the field of equal rights and answered charges that the NAACP is an extremist group.

North Carolina: The metropolitan youth council of the CHARLOTTE branch held the first of a series of discussions at its regular meeting in July. Topic of the discussion was history and operations of the Republican and Democratic parties.

Pennsylvania: Workshops on housing and fair employment practices highlighted the 1956 convention of the PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE OF BRANCHES held in Erie at the Lawrence Hotel October 26-28.

Because of the interest in its membership drive, the ERIE branch extended it beyond its usual date. The goal was 500 members and the branch to date has 800.

Cyril Russell of Philadelphia, a Frankford Arsenal employee, has been restored to his grade and salary because of the interest the PHILADELPHIA branch took in his demotion.

Executive secretary Charles Shorter was one of ten persons named coordinators for the tenth annual conference of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (NAIRO).

The branch has also protested two recent cases of police brutality.

The cases, presented to the Commissioner of Police by the chairman of the branch legal redress committee, James K. Baker, and Leonidas Allen, involved Mrs. Jennie Cottress, 336 S. 2nd Street, and James Mapp, 830 N. 48th Street, as the principals.

Mrs. Cottress, who was pregnant at the time of the brutal affair, was beaten and manhandled as a result of refusing to break up a social card game on the pavement in front of her residence. At the time Mrs. Delores Lomax, 340 S. 2nd Street, and Miss Dorothy Cromwell, 343 S. 2nd Street, were playing cards in front of the Cottress home. The policeman on the beat ordered them to stop playing outdoors. Mrs. Cottress protested that they were not gambling and refused to stop. The policeman grabbed the cards and tore some of them.

Mrs. Cottress then phoned the desk sergeant at the 12th and Pine Street Police Station asking if she had to stop playing cards in front of her own home. She was advised that she could continue. She then got another deck of cards and the game was resumed. The policeman again attempted to stop the card game and a free-for-all scuffle ensued when Mrs. Cottress was struck. The others became involved in the ensuing fracus.

In the Mapp case the victim, who is the proprietor of a neighborhood store, was brutally beaten when police accused him of ignoring an order to turn down a juke box that was playing within his shop.

The branch is demanding that disciplinary action be taken against the policemen involved.

Robert R. M. Carpenter, Jr., president of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club, has written Charles A. Shorter, executive secretary of the PHILADELPHIA branch confirming the fact that 43 Negroes, in nine different job classifications, are employed at the Connie Mack Staduim, 21st and Lehigh Avenue.

OMEGA PSI PHI *fraternity's grand basileus Herbert Tucker (right) presents executive secretary Roy Wilkins a $2,000 check at 47th annual NAACP convention in San Francisco as part of $50,000 fraternity is raising for NAACP life memberships. Thomas Newson of Los Angeles is pictured center.* BOTTOM: *The Brooklyn, N. Y., chapter of Negro and Professional Women's Club contributes $800 to the legal and educational fund of the NAACP. From left, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel; Margaret Reed, financial secretary Brooklyn unit of NPWC; and Mrs. Helen Maxwell.*

Harry Cox—Layne's Studio

Ward W. Wells

CLARENCE COLEMAN *(second from left), president of the Anchorage, Alaska, branch takes out a $500 life membership in the Association. In the picture (from L) are Mrs. William Watson, secretary; Clarence Coleman; Mrs. Clarence Coleman, chairman of the membership committee; and Vern Stout, treasurer.*

Among the Negroes now employed at the Connie Mack Stadium, with their job classifications, are the following:

Earl Shorter and James Shorter, commissary cashiers; Marie Williams, linen room manager; Herbert Gibbs, Theodore Faircloth, David Rembert, Victor Charis, Pye Taylor, and James L. Perry, general commissary; Phyllis Buton, sandwich girl; William Stratton, park maintenance; Daniel Wooding, general office maintenance.

There are also Mimie Blackwell, Oscar Frazier, Martin Hayes, Peter Jackson, Joseph Johnson, Arthur Lane, Charles Montgomery, J. Holmes, W. Jackson, D. Johnson, G. Russell, D. Adams, J. Holland, F. Huston, F. White, J. Wilson, L. Wilson, W. Young, all park cleaning.

Annie Ansley, Edward Bowls, Hattie Brooks, Ida Cephus, Jessie Cherry, Harry Coleman, Lena Davis, Inez Hollimon, Arthur Miller, Oliva Pritchett, Edith Scott, Hattie Stratton and Mildred Poney, all rest room attendants.

Dr. Harry J. Greene, president, and Harold L. Pilgrim, campaign chairman, report that the PHILADELPHIA branch has this year reached a membership of 10,500, the largest membership recorded during the past ten years.

Virginia: The RICHMOND branch ended a successful membership campaign on May 17 with 4,700 members and $17,000.

SESSION *of the youth-and-college section of the New England Regional Leadership Conference held at Greenwich, Connecticut, April 14-15, 1956.* CENTER: *A delegation in attendance at the Ohio State Youth Leadership Training Conference held at Columbus, Ohio, May 4-5, 1956.* BOTTOM: *Officers and advisors group of the New England Regional Leadership Conference. At far right is NAACP youth secretary Herbert Wright.*

College and School News

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Three-fourths of the world's book production comes from ten countries, according to a recent UNESCO study, *Books for All*, prepared by R. E. Barker, deputy secretary of the Publishers Association of Great Britain.

Of the five billion books produced throughout the world, most are used in schools or housed in libraries. And they represent only two books a person. Book production is also highly concentrated by areas. Of the 250,000 titles published yearly, about three-quarters come from only ten countries. Even these titles are unevenly distributed, both geographically and linguistically. Nine-tenths of the world's literature is the product of only eight languages: English, Russian, French, German, Japanese, Italian, Spanish, and Chinese. Translations are even more concentrated. Seventy percent of all translations are the product of only four languages: English, Russian, French, and German.

The ten countries producing three-quarters of the world's books are China, the German Federal Republic, India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

■

President Charles S. Johnson of FISK UNIVERSITY was elected to chair the 15th conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion which met at Columbia university during the last week of August. This year's

conference dealt with the barriers to human equality.

Dr. Johnson has also been elected vice-president of the 13,000-member Adult Education Association of America.

Fisk's famed Jubilee Singers set sail in August for an eight-week goodwill tour of Western Europe. This is the second European tour made by the full complement of the Fisk Jubilee Singers since 1873, when the original group of ex-slaves and freedmen captivated the concert-going public and crown heads of Europe with their rendition of the Negro spirituals.

■

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Mo.) was host in July to a conference on "Improving Family and Community Living."

■

BOSTON UNIVERSITY conducted a successful summer workshop in human relations under the leadership of Dr. Kenneth B. Benne and Professor Theodore W. Berenson.

George B. Nesbitt, a career employee in the federal government, has been granted a Littauer Fellowship for a year for graduate study in public administration at HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

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Second Session: June 25-July 13
Third Session: July 16-Aug. 3

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VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE played host in June to the 1956 Summer Institute for Ministers. The institute was directed by Rev. Thomas L. Puryear, acting director of religious activities at the college.

Virginia State was also host during the summer to the Conference of Vocational Education and Industrial Arts Teachers, the Old Dominion Vocational Association, the Annual Building Service Conference, and the four-day conference of Virginia farmers sponsored by the schools of agriculture and home economics.

Dr. R. H. Dunn, associate professor of botany, received a grant to attend a summer institute at Cornell university.

Dr. G. W. C. Brown, supervisor of the evening college of the Norfolk division of Virginia State, made two achievements while studying this summer at the New York university center of human relations. He was elected to Phi Delta Kappa, the oldest national honorary fraternity for educators; and selected for inclusion in the 17th edition of *Who's Who in American Education.*

■

SPELMAN COLLEGE'S Dr. Barnett F. Smith, professor of biology, recently received a research grant of $4,785 from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases of the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare. This award represents continuing support for a research project begun in September 1955, entitled "A Study of the Amino Acid Requirements of the Protozoan Trichomonas Vaginalis."

Leo Katz, who was sent to Spelman as "artist in residence" by the John Hay Whitney Foundation last year, has been engaged by the college for 1956-57, according to President Albert E. Manley.

■

Seventy-nine graduate degrees were awarded by ATLANTA UNIVERSITY at the summer school convocation on August 9. President Rufus Clement delivered the convocation address.

Dr. R. O. Johnson, professor of education, has been granted a two-year leave of absence to accept the position of chief education officer in Laos, Vietnam. His first task will be to assist the Laotian ministry of education to draw up plans for a system of elementary education.

Hortense Lilly, for the past three years assistant professor of social work, has resigned to continue work on her doctor's degree.

The university has scheduled forty fall semester courses for the convenience of in-service teachers and regularly employed people, according to registrar Dr. Paul Clifford. Twenty of the courses are in the school of education; the others are in the schools of business administration, arts and sciences, library service, and social work.

President Rufus Clement was honored at a luncheon given in his honor by the English-Speaking Union in London during Dr. Clement's visit to England during the summer. Dr. Clement spoke on the Negro to members of Parliament, representatives of labor and the press, and government officials who were guests at the luncheon.

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Eighty-five southern Negro students now enrolled in interracial colleges were awarded $27,500 in August in supplementary scholarships by the NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE AND FUND FOR NEGRO STUDENTS. These awards supplement $46,850 in college scholarships which the students have been awarded by each of their colleges and bridge the financial gap between college awards and the student's total financial needs.

According to Richard L. Flaut, executive vice-chairman and director of NSSFNS's two-year "Southern Project" talent search, the biggest problem in furthering educational opportunities for Negroes is "the lack of available qualified and motivated candidates." With white students in southern Negro colleges, the biggest problem is one of finding properly motivated white candidates.

■

VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY (Indiana) held its seventh annual institute on human relations during the summer, with nearly twenty-five states and two Canadian provinces represented among more than 200 registrants. Three racial groups were represented during the proceedings: Oriental, Negro, and Caucasian.

■

E. Frederic Morrow, federal administrative officer, Special Projects Group, Washington, D.C., was CENTRAL STATE COLLEGE summer commencement speaker on July 29.

The National Science Foundation has praised CSC's Dr. E. O. Woolfolk, chairman of the department of chemistry, for his chemical process for the identification of amines. Report on Dr. Woolfolk's research project was published in the *Journal of Organic Chemistry*, Vol. 21, 1956.

■

The board of trustees of FAYETTEVILLE STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE has named former dean Dr. Rudolph Jones as successor to Dr. J. Ward Seabrook. The new president holds an A.B. degree from Shaw, and M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the Catholic University of America.

The Kindah Temple of the Shriners has initiated the J. W. Seabrook Scholarship Fund (to which friends and alumni are expected to contribute) in honor of Dr. Seabrook's thirty odd years' service with the college. The fund is to aid worthy students seeking a college education.

■

Administrative officials of VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY participated in the second annual conference of Christian Higher Education, sponsored by the American Baptist Education Association, held at Green Lake, Wisconsin, July 21-25.

The university had several committees at work this summer planning re-organization of the work in general education.

Herman L. Strader, associate professor of botany, studied at Cornell this summer on a grant from the National Science Foundation.

Twelve members of the University Choir, who attended summer school and worked on the campus and were called the Virginia Union University Singers, were awarded $100 scholarships each for their services in accompanying President Proctor during his visits throughout the state.

Dr. Virgil A. Clift, professor and head of the department of education at MORGAN STATE COLLEGE, has been invited by the Libyan ministry of education and the United States Department of State to serve in Tripoli as a top-ranking administrator and consultant in teacher training. He will serve for a two-year period, September 1956 to August 1958. Dr. Clift has served as a Fulbright lecturer and research specialist in education in Pakistan, 1954-55.

■

The appointment of James S. Pickering as assistant astronomer at the AMERICAN MUSEUM-HAYDEN PLANETARIUM has been announced by Joseph M. Chamberlain, Planetarium chairman.

Mr. Pickering, who has been a special lecturer at the Planetarium since 1951, will serve on the regular lecturing staff as a sky show narrator and course instructor. In addition, he will supervise the Planetarium's program of special performances for school children, business and industry groups, and conventions.

■

The National Cancer Institute of the National Institute of Health has awarded a research grant of approximately $12,000 to Dr. R. W. Brown, director of the Carver Foundation at TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE. The grant, awarded for the first year, beginning June 1, 1957, with approval for two additional years, is for work on a project called "Growth Requirement of Animal Cells in Tissue Culture."

Dr. Brown, concurrently, has been awarded a senior postdoctoral fellowship by the National Science Foundation for an academic year of study at the Yale medical school.

Dr. Edward L. Jackson comes to Tuskegee from Delaware state college as new director of physical education.

■

DILLARD UNIVERSITY announces the receipt of $155,000 from the Ford Foundation. Under the terms of the grant, the unversity is to use $100,000 as endowment, the income on which must be used to increase teachers' salaries. The other $55,000 is an "accomplishment grant" given in recognition of what the university has done in recent years in the improvement of faculty salaries and may be used for general academic improvement.

■

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of the UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND, served as a consultant at the World Council of Churches Conference (July 17-23) held in Herrenalb, Germany.

■

Fourteen Negro speakers, ranging from poet to university president, took part in the UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN summer series on "Patterns of American Culture: Contributions of the Negro."

■

Fred Morgan, president of the CLARK COLLEGE student government association and editor-in-chief of his college newspaper, won a scholarship to Italy from the Experiment in International Living.

Book Reviews

THINGS HAPPEN TO THEM

A *Trick of the Sun: A Tragic-Comedy*. By John St. John. London: William Heinemann Ltd., 1956. 234pp. 15s. ($2.10).

***Une Vie de Boy [Life of an African House Servant]*. Par Ferdinand Oyono. Paris: René Julliard, 1956. 183pp. 500fr. ($1.45).**

Mr. St. John's novel is frankly satirical; Monsieur Oyono's, humorous and ironical; both expose European racial snobbery; both heroes are African: Edmund Sedgemoor is from the Gold Coast; Toundi Ondoua (Joseph), a Maka from Cameroun.

Central character in *A Trick of the Sun* is Edmund Sedgemoor, a half-caste African whose father is a noble English lord. Likeable, but ingenuous and simple, Edmund has come to England to claim his birthright and to study chartered accountancy because that is the profession "with a real future on the Coast." He expects his English relatives to greet him with enthusiasm, but they send him away full of grief and disappointment.

Edmund's blue and black blood permit the author to have considerable fun with English idiosyncrasies, conventions, taboos, and color prejudices. Mrs. Thurtle does not want him as a boarder because it might get around the neighborhood that she is "going in for niggers," and that would be bad for business. Tickett, Bludge and Mortmain the accounting firm, assigns him piddling jobs, and people often stare at him in the street. Beautiful Chips Radford refuses to marry him and homely Gladys Creek accuses him of making "passes" at her. Edmund's reactions to the English and their customs and those of his English acquaintances to Edmund are the chief ingredients of this amusing "tragic-comedy." But the center of the book is Edmund's fight to claim his title. His case is pushed by the nationalist party on the Coast in an attempt to make political capital of his birth, and goes as far as the House of Lords, but is denied. *A Trick of the Sun* is an interesting and effectively told story.

An African's view of Europeans is always a source of fun, and in *Une Vie de Boy* the African Ferdinand Oyono is amanuensis for house boy Toundi Joseph. The story (in the form of a diary) concerns Toundi's experiences with and reactions to various European types. Father Gilbert became his protector and taught him to read and write, to serve at table and mass, and how to keep house. Upon Father Gilbert's death he joined the household of the new Commandant at Dangan. There are descriptions of the Commandant's unfaithful wife, her lover the local jailer, the cynical Greek merchant Jano-

poulos, and various African types. Among the amusing episodes are the ones describing Father Vandemayer in delirium, the Commandant's wife walking to market (with the comments of the local blades), the visit of an African soldier to a bordello in Alger, jim-crowing of Africans in church, and European use of the condom.

Theme of *Une Vie de Boy* is transformation of Toundi's early admiration for whites, as a result of overhearing their conversations and observing their acts, into one of cynical disillusion. Monsieur Oyono's quiet sense of humor, cutting irony and flair for the significant detail give this novel the flavor of an authentic document.

JAMES W. IVY

***H. L. Mencken: A Portrait from Memory.* By Charles Angoff. New York: Thomas Yoseloff, Inc., 1956. 240pp. $3.95.**

***Minority Report: H. L. Mencken's Notebooks.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1956. VI+ 293pp. $3.95.**

Mr. Angoff's book is the result of an eight-year (1925-1933) intimacy with H. L. Mencken as an editorial assistant on the *American Mercury*. His report on his former boss, based largely on conversation, is interesting, bawdy, Rabelaisian, and frequently scandalous. He stresses Mencken's baroque ideas on poetry, scholarship, race, economics, politics, religion, and women. He insists that Mencken was not a good literary critic, not a sound scholar, and not even a good editor. The total effect of this kind of reporting is to make Mencken ridiculous, fatuous, frivolous, bigoted. How far he departs from a balanced picture of the man only Mr. Angoff and Mr. Mencken's friends can know. He does not reveal a man worthy of his works, and that work Mr. Angoff disparages. Whether out of malice or whimsy, Mr. Angoff has chosen to fashion a gargoyle.

Minority Report is a selection culled "from the memoranda of long years devoted to the pursuit, anatomizing and enbalming of ideas." They are the raw materials which Mencken had intended, after refinement and polishing, for later use in magazines and books. "They are offered as notes merely, and not as anything else . . . The form is not common in this incomparable republic. . . . " In pungency and wit many of them remind the reader of Balthasar Gracian's *The Art of Worldly Wisdom* (1647). Now for a few random quotations:

"No man can be really friendly to another whose personal habits differ materially from his own. Even the trivialities of table manners thus become important. . . ."

"It seems to be inevitable for all men, after they are put in position of authority, to exercise it in a brutal and inequitable manner. . . ."

"In the field of practical morals common judgments are often sounder than those of the self-appointed experts."

"The good humor of the American Negro is largely founded on cynicism. He is seldom deceived by the white folks who profess to love him, and his view of the race-leaders who prey upon him—for example, the clergy—is full of doubts and dubieties. . . ."

"Nothing could be more absurd than the common Southern doctrine that the Negro's best friend is the Southerner. . . . Very few of the more vocal Negrophils are uncontaminated by self-interest. . . . Really disinterested well-wishers, with absolutely nothing to sell, are rare indeed. . . ."

"The relativity of moral ideas is proved anew every time there is a war. Whatever the enemy does, however gallant or reasonable, is denounced as immoral, and what the home boys do,

however brutal and dishonorable, is praised as heroic. . . ."

"As soon as any Negro becomes rich enough to be important to bankers and the Internal Revenue Bureau, he will live in a good part of Long Island and have a reserved table in the best restaurant in New York. . . ."

"Men are the only animals who devote themselves assiduously to making one another unhappy. . . ."

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James W. Ivy, *Editor*

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of September, 1956.

(Seal)

Helen Greiff

(My commission expires March 30, 1956)

VOTE DEMOCRATIC

(*Continued from page* 467)

two of his five proposals. In answer to a newsman's question as to why he put only two on that list for enactment, the President stated: "Well, there were only two that I ever did send down as recommendations for legislation. The other two I said I thought they should instantly study and see whether they wanted to put them in legislative form. And I think we are following the same pattern."

To those who have examined the Eisenhower Administration's record in the area of civil rights since January of 1953, this Administration was, as the President said, "following the same pattern." It was a pattern of words, not a pattern of progress through action that is followed by the Democratic Party, and its candidates Adlai Stevenson and Estes Kefauver.

VOTE REPUBLICAN

(*Continued from page* 460)

potential skill of its Negro population and this Administration plans that additional opportunities will be opened to them.

FREEDOM AND JUSTICE

The gap between the Negro and the white population still remains large. It is up to all of us who are interested in the equality of all Americans and equal opportunities for all to see that schools are improved in every hamlet, village, town and city of this country. The problem of the Negro today is so closely aligned with the rest of the American life and society that we all suffer if any one of us suffers. At one time the problem of the Negro was unique, but as each problem is solved he becomes more and more an important part of the American scene. Today his problems are wrapped up in general problems such as improving the skills, creating more and better schools, expanding the economy so that all the people can enjoy an ever increasing standard of living and so that every American regardless of race, creed or color can enjoy a better life as a result of each of us working for the betterment of all.

What President Eisenhower hopes for and is working toward is that he wants historians in years to come, to note that the greatest single achievement of this Administration is that it promised to the world that people of all races, all nationalities and all religions can live, prosper and achieve freedom and justice together. If this country is to stand, as we know it will, people must learn to live with one another. What the Eisenhower Administration is working toward today is not brotherhood among racial groups but brotherhood among men of all races who seek justice. This is why we say the Negro should support the Republican ticket on November 6, 1956.

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